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FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1795. [10 CENTS SINGLE.

MR. PLEASANTS,

BY publishing the enclosed, you will much oblige

A CUSTOMER.

January 16, 1795.

In the House of Delegates, December the 8th, 1794, it was resolved, That five thousand copies of the Bill to subject Lands to the payment of Debts as amended, which has been under consideration, &c.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

IS it natural to suppose, that when a body of men are invested with the power of making laws for their constituents, that they then will consult them, by publishing bills for them to decree, without some specious views were at the bottom? Was not the supposition of the law being wrong in the extreme, the cause of this resolve? undoubtedly—or a law would have been permanently established. Without farther preamble, let us coolly & dispassionately consider the many and weighty ills resulting from the law if permitted, and endeavor to point out means to save us from the precipice on which we stand.—The only security that men can have of independence, is the absolute possession of land and the products thereof, but where, citizens will be your security, when you allow such a law to pass? In a little time the lands will all centre in a few hands, and you and your children will be tenants at will, to some remorseless aristocrat.—— Whilst a man has land to work he may maintain his family; if all his chattels are taken, still his land, by his industry, will yield sufficient to gratify the cravings of nature, and warmly clothe himself and family.—Can this be a law applicable to a republic? No—if it is allowed, you will find yourselves situated as the Romans were in the time of the Gracchi—when the lands were seized by the powerful aristocrats, and if a murmur transpired, the bodies of the debtors were arrested, taken to the very houses of their merciless creditors, scourged and otherways treated in the most ignominious manner. Avert this horrid catastrophe by unanimously opposing such a nefarious law, by which the feudal system is again intended to be revived, so that men, whose avarice is gratified may assume titles, and soon after, in consequence, introduce a cursed race of kings.—Are you already not sufficiently convinced of the baneful effects of credit? Does not the increase of suits, executions, sales, &c. make you feel its power? If this law takes place, credit will be more extensive, until the poor possessors of small tracts of land, are absorbed in the abyss, and the Ahabs of the age prevail. You may ask what are we to do? I have already said oppose unanimously—Look to your babes yet unborn, and do not sacrifice them to your avaricious enemies. Be watchfully jealous of your liberty—vote only for those who are against the law, and who will, as a counterpoise, bring in a bill for an equal division of land among the citizens, nor be not cajoled by false sophistry to abandon yourselves, for I make no donbt, but emissaries will be every where among you, and perhaps will influence a few to assent, which will be construed as the voice of the people; and should hereafter complaints be made, to aggravate your miseries, it will be tauntingly said, "Did you not put the halters around your own necks?" be therefore cautious of the upholders of the law, and view them with the most scrutinising eye, and let this be eternally uppermost in the thoughts of all, that the law is calculated to oppress the poor. Some may suppose I wish debts not to be paid, but they are much mistaken—I advise every man to exert himself honestly, to discharge his contracts, and should a man voluntarily sell his land for that purpose, I commend him highly—but no force on lands, as the tendency is mischievous and diffusive.——CITIZENS, be honest, be virtuous, be just, hold your lands tenaciously, and thereby confirm your hardy fought-for liberty.

A GREY-HEADED CITIZEN.

From Thomas's MASSACHUSETTS SPY

The NEIGHBOUR.

AS the human mind is capable of improvement, and has a thirst for continual draughts from the fountains of knowledge, so it is pleasing to observe with what ease we may be gratified; what helps are at hand to satisfy our curiosity, and to convey needful information, and nutritious instruction, to our minds. The arts and sciences, indeed, require length of time, and painful study, before the student can be entitled to a Degree of *Master of Arts*, or to the appellation of a man of science and erudition. But knowledge and experience in the *art of living*, in the necessary concerns of domestic and social life, so as to be able to pursue our several occupations with success, with credit, and advantage to ourselves and others, are, happily for us, not so difficult to be acquired. The streams of information intersect every path, and the bubbling fountains of improvement rise up every where beneath our feet. So that it must be owing to our inattention and negligence, or to our perverseness, if we do not every day grow wiser and better. Not to mention the volume of nature, which is thrown open before the eyes of every man; not to mention an ever present, and constantly operating Providence, which in language gentle or terrific, is every moment lecturing out too heedless minds; nor that familiar book, which contains the directions and maxims of him who was *wiser than Solomon*: The tempers, the manners, the transactions of our fellow men, whether wise or foolish, whether virtuous or vicious, may be improved by us for our advantage; may excite our caution or emulation. Observation and reflection upon our own pursuits, employments, and intercourse with our neighbors, may improve our skill and dexterity in our several occupations, or shew us something that may be altered for the better. With minds open to improvement, we cannot see a farmer, or mechanic, at their several occupations; we cannot view a piece of ground neatly, or slovenly cultivated, or a piece of mechanism, whether ingeniously or clumsily executed, without some benefit to ourselves, without feeling a shame to imitate what is defective, or an ambition to equal what is excellent.

I once heard of a good old lady, who, whenever she was asked how she liked such or such a preacher, who had delivered a very indifferent discourse, never failed to reply, that she never heard a sermon in her life that she did not profit by, unless it was her own fault. In like manner, we must impute it to our own heedlessness or wrong turn of mind, if we do not improve by every object, every occurrence, every conversation, either with our neighbors, or with ourselves. It is for want of attention, observation, reflection, or application, that our handicrafts, our farms, and our conduct towards one another, will not bear a stricter examination, and are not entitled to higher applause.

In a late excursion, which I made, and which, in part, has occasioned the seeming neglect of my *Neighbors*, I was determined to keep my attention awake, my eyes and ears open, and my reflecting powers in exercise, that, however I might lose my journey in other respects, or bring home empty pockets, I might, without robbery or circumvention, obtain something valuable, some acquisitions to my knowledge and experience, to my wordly or moral wisdom. Accordingly, I have learned that slovenliness in my farm and fences will give disgust to observing travellers; and that countenancing the neglect of repairs in bridges and roads, is doing the traveller a real injury. Had I suffered a depraved or dishonest principle to predominate, I might have learned of some of the innkeepers the ingenuity of holding the gill cup aslant, that it might run over before it was full; of having the hay, which one traveller paid for, left to be paid for too, by the next comer; or a mess of oats, which was given to a hungry horse, scattered through the cracks of a crazy, or over the edges of a scanty trough, for the use of my pigs and poultry; and of preventing the intoxication of my guests, by softening my liquors with the pure element of heaven. But not liking to be imposed on and cheated myself, I formed a resolution not to cheat or impose on another. One landlord convinced me, by his looks and behaviour, that the bar of a tavern is a place of temptation, and the trade of drawing and mixing liquors, a dangerous employment. In another public house, I felt that pleasant books, and ready attention of the landlady, contributed more than all the other cordials the house afforded, to comfort the heart, and to refresh the spirits of a weary traveller. In one house I learnt the beauty and advantage of a neatness & economy, by the display of these virtues; and in another, by the total want of them. In one family, I found how necessary it was for the husband; and in another, how necessary it was for the wife, to be possessed of a large stock of patience and self command. In one house at which I stopt, the behaviour and replies of the man and his wife to each other made me ashamed of my own domestic broils, and fixed me in the purpose never designedly to ruffle the *meek & quiet spirit* of my spouse; and, let her accost me in what manner she would, always, if possible, to give her soft answers. In some of the towns, through which I passed, I felt my esteem of the inhabitants rise to a high degree for the pleasure I received in seeing such numbers of decent, mannerly, and well educated children, and I immediately formed a wish, which I trust will produce an exertion, that mine may appear with equal advantage to every beholder. These are some of the lessons which I have learned, and my neighbours, I doubt not, will agree with me, that if I adhere to my resolutions, and practise upon my observations, I have made a profitable journey. They will permit me to recommend a similar practice to them.

CONGRESS.

House *of* Representatives.

TUESDAY, January 6.

The bill for ascertaining the losses of the officers of the revenue, and other citizens, by the western insurgents, was read the third time. The Blank in the bill was filled up with eight thousand five hundred dollars. The bill was then passed.

A bill, making further provision in cases of drawbacks, was read a third time, and passed.

A memorial from the sugar refiners in the city of Philadelphia was then read. It was of considerable length and stated, that the excise on refined sugar would *terminate in the destruction* of the manufacturers. People refused to buy the refined sugar with the additional excise duty. The commodity, therefore laid on their own hands. The business had in fact been *put an end to*.

This memorial was referred to the same committee as that of the snuff-makers.

Mr. Goodhue moved that the house should go into a committee of the whole, on the bill supplementary to the acts for imposing duties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the United States. The house accordingly went into a committee, Mr. Cobb in the chair. They went through the bill with amendments; and it was reported to the house.

The house then went into a committee, on the bill to establish an uniform system of naturalization, and to repeal the law formerly made on that head. One of the clauses in the new bill proposed to make aliens becoming citizens of the United States abjure their allegiance to all other states *forever*.

Mr. Boudinot after expressing his disapprobation of the term *forever*, moved that it should be expunged; this motion was carried in the affirmative—The committee then rose—the Chairman reported progress and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, January 7.

The naturalization bill, as amended in the committee of the whole was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill, supplementary to the impost laws, it was ordered should be engrossed.

Mr. Fitzſimons laid a motion on the table, the object of which is, to appropriate the ſurplus of the income of the Poſt-Office, to the purpoſe of making poſt roads.

The report of the ſelect committee, relative to the promulgation of the laws, was diſcuſſed, in committee of the whole, and progreſs reported. Adjourned.

THURSDAY January 8.

The bill ſupplementary to the acts impoſing duties on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into the United States, was read a third time, the blanks filled up, and the bill paſſed.

The bill to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of naturalization, and to repeal the act heretofore paſſed on that ſubject, was then read a third time, & paſſed. The filling up of the *blanks* in this bill produced a diſpute of ſome length, and from the intricacy in ſome parts of it, the abridging of it would be a work of difficulty. Several members ſpoke to the filling up of the blanks, and their arguments ſometimes applied equally to all the three clauſes before the houſe. To be intelligible therefore it appears neceſſary in the firſt place to inſert the clauſes themſelves at length, as in the end filled up. We ſhall then repeat ſome of the remarks made on the ſubject by different gentlemen. The ſections of the bill in queſtion were as follow:

Firſt. The alien ſhall have declared on oath or affirmation, before the ſupreme, ſuperior, diſtrict, or circuit court of ſome one of the ſtates, or a circuit or diſtrict court of the United States, *three* years at leaſt before his admiſſion, that it was bona fide, his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign potentate, ſtate or ſovereignty whereof ſuch alien may, at the time, be a citizen or ſubject.

Secondly. He ſhall at the time of his application to be admitted, declare on oath or affirmation, before ſome one of the courts aforeſaid, that he has reſided within the United States *five* years at leaſt and within the ſtate where ſuch court is at the time held, one year at leaſt; that he will ſupport the conſtitution of the United States: and that he doth renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, ſtate or ſovereignty whatever and particularly by name the prince, potentate, ſtate or ſovereignty whereof he was before a citizen or ſubject; which proceedings ſhall be recorded by the clerk of the court.

Thirdly. The court admitting ſuch alien ſhall be ſatisfied that he has reſided within the limits, and under the juriſdiction of the United States *five* years; and it ſhall further appear to their ſatisfaction, that during that time, he behaved as a man of good moral character, attached, to the principles of the conſtitution of the United States, and well diſpoſed to the good order and happineſs of the ſame.

Some gentlemen having ſpoke on the propriety of different terms for admiſſion

Mr. Madiſon ſaid that he feared the houſe would never ſee an end of the diſcuſſion, if they went on at this rate, for by deſcending to diſcriminate all the qualifications of a citizen, they run the hazard of loſing the bill altogether, from the mere waſte of time. *Ten* years were named by Mr. Murray to fill up the firſt blank, and ſeven years by Mr. Hartley. Theſe terms he thought by much too long. This would oblige the friends of the bill to vote againſt it.

Mr. Baldwin objected that the law was inconſiſtent with itſelf, for a man is not to be admitted as a citizen to vote for ten years, while a reſidence of nine years may qualify him to be elected a ſenator. This differed from the temper of the conſtitution.

Mr. S. Smith ſaid that the diſcuſſion on ſeveral parts of the bill in committee had appeared to him *unimportant*, that the great object with him was the time of probation. He was for the longeſt term that the prejudices which the aliens had imbibed under the government from whence they came, might be effaced, and that they might by communication and obſervance of our laws and government have juſt ideas of our conſtitution, and the excellence of its inſtitution before they were admitted to the rights of a citizen. A gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) had ſtated that holding a purſe with money in it, was ſufficient to admit ſtrangers to a vote in Maryland—The fact was not ſo; before an alien can be admitted to the right of ſuffrages, he muſt abjure all allegiance to the king of Great-Britain, take the oaths to the ſtate, and *to ſupport the government of the United States*, and have one year's reſidence. The gentleman ſays, that the bill can only embrace the officers of government, and the commercial intereſt, and fears that the eaſtern ſtates wiſh to exclude the competition that ariſes from the foreign merchant. He could not ſee how that jealouſy could apply, for it was as rare to ſee a foreign merchant in New-England, as to ſee a native merchant in Virginia—that if the gentleman thought the place of foreign merchants would be filled from New-England, he could forſee no injury, on the contrary a benefit. For in caſe of war you might be aſſured that they would not act as ſpies, that there were many merchants from New-England in Maryland—that they were good republicans, good citizens, and always induſtrious.

Mr. Fitzſimons thought that ten years were much too long a time for keeping an alien from being a citizen, it would make this claſs of people enemies to our government. He was firmly of opinion that emigrants deſerved to be encouraged; and to diſcourage them was an idea which till this day he had never heard either in or out of the houſe. Nature ſeems to have pointed out this as an aſylum for the oppreſſed in other parts of the world. It would be wrong therefore to firſt admit them here, and then treat them for ſo long a time ſo hardly. As to the merchants from this country returning home with their wealth acquired here, it was not the caſe in Pennſylvania, whatever it might be in Virginia. They very ſeldom went home again, but married and ſettled in the country. He alſo thought the country obliged to them, as it was capable of employing the largeſt capital which could be brought into it. He knew of no ſuch competition as the gentleman ſpoke about between the natives and the aliens.

Mr. Boudinot reminded the houſe of a late proclamation by the preſident, among other things it is ſaid that this country is an aſylum to the oppreſſed of all nations. He was for ſhortening the period of admiſſion. He ſaw a great deal in the remark, as to the bad policy of admitting people into the country, and refuſing them for ſo long a period the rights of citizens.

Several other gentlemen ſpoke. The bill finally paſſed as above. At three o'clock the houſe adjourned.

FORT ST. ANDREES, ISLE OF BOMMEL.

Sunday night, October 19.

About three in the morning, the French opened a battery upon the fort, and the village of Roſſenn. We were all under arms in ten minutes. The chief French battery is in a thick wood, and ſix leſſer ones are placed circularly, by which they endeavored to flank the fort. We have had two men killed, and what is remarkable, four grenadiers of the 78th regiment, highlanders, had their caps taken off by cannon balls, and neither of the men were wounded.

On Friday laſt, through an unfortunate miſtake the Dutch fired upon the picket of Capt. Chriſty ſix rounds of grape ſhot, one of which tore off the greater part of capt. Chriſty's forehead, in conſequence of which he languiſhed in great agony till this morning, and then died; he was a brave, and moſt uſeful officer. Two battalions of the guards marched into the iſland laſt night, and this day 100, part of the 80th and 84th arrived. We are exerting our utmoſt efforts to defend the paſs the only one which is practicable to the French, and which is but forty yards over. If they ſhould accompliſh this, we muſt move off immediately, for they could erect batteries that would deſtroy the veſſels which are our only means of eſcape.

October 20.

The French are alſo bombarding Thiel Many bombs have fallen in the town, and a great deal of miſchief has been done.—Batteries have been erected on our ſide, and we are firing on the French poſted on the oppoſite ſhore. We have immenſe numbers of men ſick and every day the liſt increaſes. The guards have ſuffered leſs than the reſt of our army, not from any comparative want of alacrity, but by the courſe of the ſervice.

You will no doubt have heard of the melancholy fate of the 37th regiment.—They conſiſted of about 450 men. Major Hope having obſerved for ſome days the movement of the French wrote to head quarters to ſtate his apprehenſions of an attack and deſiring to have orders. By one of thoſe unaccountable miſtakes which we have had daily to deplore, no return was made to this application.—The 55th and 87th ſuffered ſeverely in endeavoring to ſave them.

LONDON, October 22.

On Saturday laſt, Mr. JAY, the American miniſter, had a long conference with lord Grenville, at his lordſhip's office in Downing ſtreet, upon the ſubject of the late tranſactions on the borders of Upper Canada.

October 25.

Letters were yeſterday morning received in this city, by ſeveral reſpectable merchants from America, brought to Briſtol by a veſſel arrived from thence, which ſtate that the whole country is in a ſtate of inſurrection, the people being determined not to pay any taxes. It is ſaid that ten thouſand men were in arms in Philadelphia alone, againſt the government, and that Gen. Waſhington was about to put himſelf at the head of the army, which conſiſted of 18 or 20,000 men.

October 28.

The American merchants here within theſe few days, ſent a deputation to Mr. Pitt, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the real ſituation of affairs between this country and the American republic, who informed them, that the government of England was very anxious for the preſervation of peace, and that the unauthoriſed acts of aggreſſion on the part of the ſubjects of either nation, would, he hoped, be adjuſted to the ſatisfaction of both.

The Ruſſian general Suwarrow croſſed the river Bug the latter end of Sept. attacked the Poliſh army, diſperſed them, and took all their artillery, conſiſting of twenty eight pieces of cannon. He afterwards marched towards the Viſtula, to join general Ferſen, which Koſciuſko inſtantly ſet out with his army to prevent.

The report of the defeat of Koſciuſko's army, we are happy to find, gains little credit.

The French have put in requiſition 6000 young girls in Brabant, to attend the ſick in their military hoſpitals.

So bravely did the Britiſh troops fight in the affair of the 19th, that many of them who fell into the enemy's hands, have ſince been enlarged for their valor'—"You are d—d brave fellows (ſaid they) ſo be gone."

On the 17th inſt the tree of liberty was planted at Bois le Duc with great ſolemnity, where the ſtricteſt diſcipline is obſerved by the republicans, and aſſignats paſs current.

The grand penſionary Fagel, is not yet arrived in England. His ſecretary and part of his ſuite arrived on Monday, which gave riſe to the report of his being come. He is expected by the firſt veſſel.

The afflicting rumor which was received on Tueſday, of the defeat of the Poles, and the capture of the gallant Koſciuſko, has had a deeper impreſſion on the public mind, than we thought it poſſible for any calamity ariſing from the tyranny of courts, to make on our hearts. Every company, every circle drop the tear of pity on their fate, and even the advocates for ſimilar outrages in other countries, apologiſe for their ſupport of our ſcheme of ſubjugation, by their condolence on the ſucceſs of the unprinripled attack on Poland.

It is moſt devoutly to be hoped that the rumor is untrue. It comes from the moſt queſtionable quarter. There are letters in town of a later date than the 17th, from Berlin, whence the report is ſaid to come, and they do not mention it. To account for this, the undaunted advocates for the report now tell us, that the battle was fought on the 19th inſt, and they are not diſmayed by the improbability of tranſmitting this account from the interior of Poland ſo rapidly. In ſhort, every thing is againſt the report, but the prejudices of the men who are bent on the reduction of their ſpecies.

We know for certain, that in conſequence of the defeat of the Poliſh general Sierakowſki, on the 18th and 19th of Sept. Brzeſc Koſciuſko, with a part of his army, marched directly to that quarter; and that on his approach the Ruſſian general Suwarow inſtead of following up his victory, thought it prudent to retreat. The Poles are ſuppoſed to have expoſed themſelves to a ſecond defeat, by purſuing him too cloſely. Admitting the report to be true, it can be underſtood only of a part of their army, not of the main body. According to ſome accounts Koſciuſko himſelf was wounded; according to others taken priſoner. But, ſuppoſing the worſt to have happened, there is no reaſon why the friends of humanity and juſtice ſhould be diſmayed; for, when a whole people riſe in defence of their liberties, the iſſue of the conteſt depends not on the fortune of a ſingle army, or a ſingle leader.

October 30

No meſſenger had arrived at the ſecretary of ſtate's office at a late hour laſt night

A letter was received in town yeſterday from Middleburg, which mentions the capture of Maeſtricht and Breda by the enemy. With reſpect to the former place, we think the account by no means improbable, for its ſources of ſupply have been effectually cut off for ſome time; but as we have not yet been informed of Breda being even inveſted, we are inclined to give no credit whatever to the ſtatement, as far as relates to it.

A general inclination for PEACE ſeems to pervade at this time the United Provinces, & the STATES GENERAL, we are aſſured, have declared in favor of an immediate negociation, for the purpoſe of obtaining that deſirable end, and ſaving their country from the ruin which otherwiſe awaits it. This determination of their HIGH MIGHTINESSES is to be communicated to the ſeveral allied courts, and Mr. FAGLE is the gentleman appointed to make it known to the government of this kingdom.

October 31.

It is now conſidered as certain, that the King of Pruſſia has formally notified to our miniſters, his intention of withdrawing all his troops from the war againſt France, except his contingent as a prince of the empire; and as he has various unliquidated claims on the other ſtates of the empire, he will moſt probably find a pretext for withdrawing his contingent alſo.

November 6.

Near 3000 merchants, manufacturers, labourers, and workmen of all ſorts, whom the atrocious government of Robeſpierre had cauſed to emigrate from France, have already returned by way of Switzerland. Some former emigrants have crept in among the number, and their return has not been noticed. The peaſants of Jura have gone to ſeek their paſtors in the neighbourhood of Friburg; and more than 150 of them peaceably diſcharge their duty in France Comte, without moleſtation. This ſhows the returning ſpirit of moderation which begins to prevail in the councils of the Convention.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S ARMY.

Arnheim, October 21.

From our Correſpondent.

On my entrance into this town, I found five thouſand of the Duke of York's army drawn off from Nimeguen, where, however, a ſtrong body is ſtill left to defend it; yet it is generally looked on as a devoted place. It was terrible to ſee the relics of the brave 37th regiment marching along. Sixty-two men and two officers, a Mr. Lewis and the Major of the regiment, form this melancholy remnant; the reſt have been totally cut off, owing, as it is ſaid, partly to a ſtratagem of the enemy, and partly to the indiſcretion of a ſoldier of our own, who neglected, in his cups, to deliver an eſtafette to the duke, that diſcovered this ſtratagem. It is lamentable to ſee our brave fellows lying along the dirty roads of this country, to centinel the banks of the rivers, while the natives rather wiſh for invaſion than defence. The different higher powers alſo ſeem to forget that by union all great and difficult things are effected: Nay the Dutch themſelves no longer remember the motto of their own ducats "Small things by concord grow great."

The Duke of York fixed his head quarters here this day. His ſpirited anſwer to the faithleſs commander of the loſt garriſon of Bois le Duc, does him honor. The latter delivered in with the capitulation an undemanded liſt of the emigrants—thoſe very emigrants who had been fighting by his ſide. Gen. Pichegru aſked why that liſt had been ſent? He would have held his hands over his eyes, and paſſed by on the other ſide; inſtead of which, 400 men were maſſacred in the moſt inhuman manner. This very commander demanded a vindicating audience of our commander in chief.—"Tell him (ſaid the Duke) I conſider his entering my camp as an inſult, and never will hold converſe with him, and truſt my army will follow my example."

HAGUE, October 16.

"While the last article of the honorable capitulation of Bois le Duc devoted to destruction all the French emigrants who were shut up in that town, some generous and benevolent friends of those unfortunate men, subscribed together the sum of one thousand florins, for the purpose of enabling them to disguise themselves in sailors' clothes, and thus no attempt their escape. This, in part, succeeded; and some of them have already arrived here and in other places; but, I fear the greater number are exposed to the rigor of the severe decree enacted against the French emigrants. The aid de camp of the Prince Hesse Philipstadt dined, a few days since, with the Republican General Pichegru, at Bois le Duc, at which time none of the emigrants, that had been apprehended, had suffered death; and the general assured the aid de-camp, that whatever kindness he was able to conciliate with his duty, they should experience. The dinner of this commander in chief of the northern army, consisted in a piece of boiled beef and some vegetables, an instance of frugality which I should be happy to see imitated by those commanders and officers, who, by their luxurious way of living, have caused their army to be nick named by the Republicans, "the army of Darius." The late Governor of Bois-le-Duc is expected here to-night, and will, I understand, be called to a severe account for the surrender of that fortress, at a time when not a single work was damaged, and the impending winter season must have soon obliged the enemy to raise the siege.

"When, in the year 1672, the French besieged Bois-le-Duc, three considerable corps were employed on that service—one, commanded by Louis XIV. in person, whose headquarters were at Boxtel; another under the orders of Count Charmilly, near Gessel; and the third, commanded by the great Marshal Turenne, near Berlhum. The siege was undertaken in the month of July. The French were also in possession of Crevecœur, and, nevertheless, saw themselves obliged to give up their design against that fortress, whose late means of defence were by no means inferior to those of that period.

"The court martial, destined to enquire into the conduct of colonel Ticboul, late Governor of Crevecœur, is presided by the gallant defender of Williamstadt, Lieutenant-General Boetzelaar. This day the court are to assemble, for the first time in the provost house."

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

October 24.

Delmas, organ of the committee of Public Safety, reported the news by the Telegraphe, which confirmed the intelligence announced yesterday; and read the following letter.

From Gillet, Representative of the People—Dated

"Head Quarters before Maestricht.

"I hasten to announce to you that Coblentz the famous haunt of Emigrants, is in our possession. A division of the army of Sambre and Meuse, commanded by Gen. Marbeau made themselves masters of it yesterday. Jourdan, the commander in chief, has just communicated to me this pleasing intelligence. The enemy were entrenched before the city; they were beaten, and their redoubts carried by the bayonet. The city was taken, and the enemy obliged to pass the Rhine. The action cost the enemy a great number of killed and prisoners.

(Signed) GILLET.

P. S. I also announce to you the capture of Cleves, by the left division of that army; besides which we now occupy Gueldres.

[A letter from General Jourdan contains similar information to the above, with the addition," that the army of the Sambre and Meuse now corresponds with the army of the North."]

Delmas. This is, without doubt, the moment to reply to certain individuals, who out of these walls, insinuate, that the government wishes our army to retreat on the frontiers, and to make peace. It results from the news, you have just heard, that if that project has been formed, that neither the armies, nor those who direct them, are in the secret.

The Convention ordered the news and the observations of Delmas to be inserted in the bulletin.

Delmas also read a letter from the Gen. of the army of the Eastern Pyrennees, dated from La Bidoane. He speaks of the enthusiasm with which the army, received the tri colored standard presented by the Convention. The letter announced, that the Spanish General had endeavored by every artifice, to conceal from their armies the capture of Bellegarde; but the tri-colored flag which waved on the w J s, and the discharge of 25 cannon, left them no room to doubt, that the place was any longer sullied by slaves.

BOSTON, January 5.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Five Brothers, Capt G. Bradford, in 55 days from L'Orient. We have not time to make any translations from the papers brought by this arrival, for this day's paper; but in general terms we can state the following particulars, which the captain was so obliging as to communicate to the editors.

He says that the brilliant successes which have crowned the French arms during the summer, continue uninterrupted, and victory still declared for the republic when he left France. The latest events were the taking of Venlo, and a very considerable defeat of the Spanish army in the Pyrennees, in which they left 2,500 men dead on the field, and as many taken prisoners, with a number of cannon and military stores.

The captain also informs, that he learnt from the American consul at L'Orient, the morning before he sailed, that an express had arrived the evening preceding from Brest informing that the Alexander, an English 74 gun ship had been taken and brought into that port by a small division of French ships. VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE!

PHILADELPAIA, January 13.

Captain Dewar informs that he sailed from Torbay on the 9th Nov in company with the British fleet, consisting of 18 sail of the line bound on a cruize; he further informs, that previous to his sailing from Torbay, accounts had been received there, which stated that a French fleet of 30 sail of the line were seen cruizing in the British channel; and that the Cork fleet of victuallers with supplies for the navy, including one or two ships of the line, were all taken by them. This account he says was the report of the day before he took his departure from that place; he left at London the ship Molly of Philadelphia, time of sailing unknown; in the Brig John came 21 passengers,—Captain D spoke none on the passage; he brings dispatches from Mr. Jay.

Capt. Smith of the schooner Polly, in 30 days from Barbadoes and 22 from St. Thomas, informs, that he sailed from the former place on the 9th December. On the 11th the British evacuated fort Charles (Basseterre) and on the 12th, as he passed Guadaloupe, he saw nine sail of British frigates, all under weigh and proceeding to sea. Capt. S. further informs, that no French troops had arrived in any part of the West-Indies.

The *restrictions* attempted in France on popular societies are likely to produce the worst of consequences; they will probably if persisted in, give place to such violence among parties, as will bring a return of the bloody scenes from which the Republic has lately emerged.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives have dismissed their Western members. Previous to a question on this important point, a motion was made fixing the time of adjournment to a day subsequent to a decision of the question of expulsion.

This motion was lost by a majority of *one*.—Writs of election have been issued for the Western Counties, but in the mean time the House proceeds to legislate on the interests of the *whole*.

BALTIMORE, January 14.

Yesterday arrived the ship Hibernia, from Havanna, said to have *one million* of dollars on board; the brig Sisters, captain Byrne, last from St. Estatius; a sloop from Connecticut; a sloop from Boston; and the schooner Ardent, captain Isaacs, from Petit-Guave, loaded with coffee.

Captain Isaacs left Petit Guave the 8th ult. when beef was selling at 12 dollars per barrel and fish at 3½ dollars per quintal—the market well supplied with American produce, and coffee selling at 18 sols.—Left at Petit-Guave, a schooner from Salem, the captain dead; the schooner Charlotte, Fanning, Charleston; sloop Elizabeth, Ingram, ditto; schooner Thomas, Duncan, Baltimore.

He was chased, off Cape Nichola Mole, by a brig and a lugger, but neither could speak him.

RICHMOND, January 22.

From the London Gazette.

Extract of a letter from lieutenant governor Simcoe, to Mr. secretary Dundas, dated Navy hall, August 30, 1794.

"I take an opportunity of sending this dispatch by means of Mr. Hammond, to whom I lose no time in giving information of the important event, that Mr. Wayne, with the army of the United States, penetrated to the fort at the Miamis, which he summoned to surrender; and upon major Campbell's refusal, at present, appears to have retreated.

"It is impossible to express the sense I entertain of major Campbell's most wise, firm, and temperate conduct in this very peculiar and difficult situation. Such notice as the military part of it highly deserves, I presume will be offered to you by Lord Dorchester, who must be fully competent to judge of its merit; but I should do injustice to myself did I not state to you, Sir, my humble and earnest hope that the conduct of this gentleman, which in substance may have prevented the greatest miseries to the province under my government, and who in his manner and language has, in a very trying situation, most nobly supported the national character, will recommend him to your attention, and be found worthy of his majesty's approbation.

From a London paper, of October 25.

The following article we have copied from an anonymous correspondent—

James Brown, boot closer, eat a turkey weighing seven pounds and an half, a ham of pork, weighing four pounds and an half, a two penny loaf, a shilling's worth of oysters, two penny pies, and drank a gallon of porter, half a pint of gin, and a shilling's worth of punch for a wager of a guinea; and performed it with ease in thirty five minutes, at the Sun public house, Charles street, Westminster October 20—Ministers should land this man in France without delay, if they have yet any hopes of reducing the country by famine.

FOR SALE.

SALISBURY,

WITH about 800 acres of LAND; it lies 13 miles from Manchester, & 2 from James River. The Dwelling house is large and commodious with convenient out-houses, orchards, &c. The situation is pleasant, and remarkably healthy.

The land lies well and is adapted to the culture of small grain. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.—Brick buildings to be erected in the city of Richmond, will be taken in payment.

PH. TURPIN.

Manchester Jan. 16, 1795.

Daily expected in Hampton-Road,

And for CHARTER,

to any port in Europe,

THE SWEDISH SHIP,

FOUR BROTHERS,

ISRAEL HEDMAN, Master.

For terms apply to CUMBERLAND WILSON, Esq; Dumfries; Messrs. BANKS and HATCHER, Manchester; RICHARD BLOW, Esq; Norfolk; WILLIAM BARKSDALE, Esq; Petersburg; or

JAMES STRANGE.

Manchester Jan. 15, 1795.

For SALE,

On private contract,

THAT well known PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND whereon the late Mr. ANDERSON BRITTON lived in Chesterfield County, on James River, containing 500 acres, known by the name of *Westham*. There are sown on the land 65 bushels of wheat in good time and order; there is an excellent MILL SEAT thereon contiguous to the river on a never failing stream; besides other advantages, there is a public ferry and a fishery, where, besides other fish, abundance of rock are taken in season. Also good WAREHOUSES on the river for the reception of tobacco and grain brought down the river, to be conveyed by land from thence to Manchester, from which the said land is about 8 miles distant. For terms apply to

ISAAC SALLE
WILLIAM EDWARDS.
DAVID FLOURNOY.
JOHN HARRIS.

January 19, 1795.

DUNLAP & CHAPMAN,

TAILORS AND *HABIT MAKERS,*

MOST respectfully inform their Friends and Customers, that they have removed to the house formerly occupied by Thomas Pedley, and opposite Mr. Crouch's Boarding House; where they intend to carry on their business more extensively, and promise most faithful attention and punctuality to the commands of their Customers.

Richmond, October 15, 1794.

ON the 27th of October last, was left at my Stable at Charlotte Courthouse, by a certain BRUMFIELD LONG, who said he came from Georgia, and then on his way to Culpeper,

A SORREL MARE,

with a pale star in her forehead, 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and about 7 years old.—

From the manner in which this man went off, having been previously detected in a theft, and circumstances which I have since learned of him, there is reason to believe that the Mare may not have been his own. I therefore give this Public notice, that the right owner (if my suspicions are just) may recover his property, which will be delivered up on legal proof thereof, paying the ordinary charges for maintenance of the Mare, and the cost of this Advertisement.—

If said Mare is not claimed within the time prescribed by law in such cases she will be sold to defray these charges.

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Jan. 14 1795. (3aw)

HOUSES FOR SALE.

THE STORE and DWELLING-HOUSE lately occupied by Messrs. Buck and Brander, and now possessed by the subscriber.—For terms, apply to Messrs. LENOX and DAVIDSON, in Richmond, or to

THOMAS DRUMMOND.

Manchester, November, 1794.

N. B. Some Household FURNITURE to be disposed of. T. D

FOR SALE,

Two NEGRO WOMEN,

Now in the prime of life; one a good cook, the other a good spinner: one has a child five months old. Enquire of

DANIEL GORDON.

Manchester, Jan. 7, 1795.

SOYER and *SHAUSTE,*

French Tailors & Habit Makers,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the community at large, that they have rented the house lately occupied by *Soyer & Werco*, (next door to Mr. Minton Collins's) where they purpose carrying on their business in all its branches, and hope by a steady attention and prompt punctuality, to merit the encouragement of the public.

Richmond, Jan. 16, 1795.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of LAND, in Hanover County, on Chickahominy Swamp, adjoining the lands of William Macon, Esq; distant from the city of Richmond, nine miles. One half of the said land is low grounds, a part of which is reclaimed and in good order for meadow. There are one hundred and seventy acres of the high land cleared, a considerable part of which is fresh and in good order for cropping; the land to clear is of an excellent quality, the low grounds is thought by good judges to be more conveniently situated and of better soil for raising meadow, than any seat of land on the said swamp. There is a Dwelling House large enough for the accommodation of a small family, with other convenient houses.

I will also SELL a valuable MILL, contiguous to the Land, on a never failing stream; the Mill lately rebuilt with new stones and boulting cloths, of the best quality.—One half of the purchase money will be expected down, the balance in two annual payments—I will receive Western Lands of the first rate quality in part, if conveniently situated.—A further discription may be unnecessary, as I presume the purchaser would wish to view the premises. For further information, apply to the subscriber living on the land.

PHILIP WHITE.

January 13, 1795. (m3t)

ALL Persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM MORRIS, deceased, are requested to bring them forward, legally authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted to the said estate, are also requested to make immediate payment, as I am desirous of settling the Executorship account of the same.

BENJ: SHEPPARD, *acting Ex'or of* JOS: SHEPPARD, *dec. who was Ex'or of* WILLIAM MORRIS, dec.

Henrico County, Jan. 14th 1795. (m3t)

BLANK BONDS

FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE.

BY PHILANDER.

"My generous heart disdains
The slave of love to be;
I scorn his servile chains
And boast my liberty."

The following verses were occasioned by seeing the foregoing stanza in a young Lady's pocket-book.

WHAT means my lovely friend?
Can cold, unfeeling *scorn*
One charm to beauty lend,
Or loveliness adorn?

The *generous* bosom glows,
With sympathy divine;
Like dew upon the rose,
The tears of goodness shine.

Those soft, endearing ties,
That smooth the brow of pain,
From virtue's source arise,
But fly from cold *disdain*.

Remember, too, my fair,
That God himself is love!
And sent, to sooth our care,
Those feelings from above.

He formed the human mind
His glory to maintain;
Each various atom join'd,
In love's delightful chain.

Hail, social ties, most dear!
Can these a *slav'ry* be?
Can servile chains be here?
No!—LOVE is LIBERTY!

PHENOMENON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Smyrna.

IN the night of the 5th of last June, the inhabitants of the island of Tenedos, in the Archipelago, were very much alarmed by several very severe shocks of an earthquake. In the morning to their great surprise, they discovered a small island, about half a mile in circumference, emerged from the sea, between them and the Asiatic shore. In the centre was observed a small volcano, out of which issued smoke of a reddish hue. When I heard this extraoadinary account, I was determined to be an eye witness of it, and therefore hired a small vessel, which soon conveyed me there. I was told it had increased much, since the night it first sprung, and still continued doing the same.

As the inhabitants are very ignorant and superstitious, they were afraid to venture a near it; I therefore set out for the spot with my servant; we tied the boat to a rock of the new island, and proceeded upon it. I observed several branches of coral dispersed upon the island; likewise different sorts of shell fish. A most wonderful noise proceeded from the volcano, resembling the rumbling of waggons.

WILL BE SOLD,

On Monday *the* 2d *day of* February *next, before the door of the Courthouse, in this city,*

A LIKELY NEGRO MAN,
Who is a good Waggoner or Drayman
—*AND*—
A MULATTO GIRL,
about seven years old.

They belong to the estate of WOODSON PLEASANTS, orphan, deceased.——Six months credit will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security. (tdf)

S. PLEASANTS, Guardian of WOODSON PLEASANTS, deceased.

Richmond, January 17, 1795.

For Sale by

E. POTTER,

At the house lately occupied by Mr. J Moody, *next door to Mr.* Mann, *Cabinet Maker;*

JAMAICA Spirits, by the Hhd. or smaller quantity.
Cyder, by the barrel.
New-York Pippins, by ditto
Cheese, &c. &c. &c.

which will be sold low for CASH.

Richmond, Jan. 24, 1795. (tf.)

THIS is to notify all persons from taking an assignment of my Bond given the 5th instant, for twelve pounds and ten pence, due the first day of January, 1796, to Peter Johnson, Esq; Administrator on the estate of Valentine Wood, deceased, as I have a discount against the said bond. MOSES A. MYERS.

Goochland, January 9, 1795.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscribers, on the 18th of last month, a dark, slim, BAY HORSE, 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, trots and gallops; he has no band that I recollect, but has a scar on one of his shoulders, occasioned by a sestula. Whoever will deliver said horse to the subscriber in this city, or give such information that he may get him again, shall receive the above reward.

PEERSON & RAWLEIGH.

Richmond, January 10, 1795. (6w)

NEGROES *for* SALE.

On Tuesday *the* 17*th day of* February *next, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, at* Cartersville, *on a credit of* 12 *months,*

Fifty likely NEGROES,
CONSISTING OF
MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS—

BOND with approved security will be required of the purchaser on delivery of the property, bearing interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

Also for sale, 1285 acres of prime Tobacco LAND, in one tract, lying in Campbell county, on Falling river, near Hunter's tavern, on the main road to New-London. The land will be sold by private contract, and the terms made known on application to the subscriber in Chesterfield county—Should the weather be unfavorable on the day of sale, it will be postponed till next fair day, and continue till all are sold.

JOHN BOLLING, Sen.

Chesterfield, January 6, 1795.

THE Public in general, and the Gentlemen of Richmond in particular, are respectfully informed, that the BILLIARD TABLES, late the property of Mr. Charles Tatham, in the brick house opposite Mr. Crouch's in this city, are now in complete order, and the utmost respect and attention will be paid to those Gentlemen who may be pleased to honor the house with their company and custom.

Every exertion will be made to procure to best refreshments, and due regard paid themoderation, convenience and comfort.

The Rising Sun Tavern,
(Opposite Col. Gamble's)

GASPER FLISHER,

TAKES the liberty of informing his friends and the public, that he has taken that commodious and central house formerly occupied by the widow Rawlings; and that he engages himself to his fellow-citizens and the public, that he will keep the best of liquors, good beds, good stabling, &c. and will use every exertion to please those who may favor him with their custom.

Richmond, Nov. 1794.

RECEIVED on board the schooner Nancy, myself master, as shipped by John Barnes, in good order, the under mentioned packages, which promise to deliver in like good order (the danger of the seas excepted) to the order of Mr John Hopkins at Richmond, in Virginia he or they paying freight for the same, as customary.—Philadelphia, Aug. 13, 1794

(Signed) JOHN PARRISH.

C M (within a M diamond) No 19. One chest of fine Hyson.

H H (in a diamond) No. 42. One large oblong case, corded.

Richmond, December 4, 1794.

THE above is a copy of an original receipt or bill of loading in my possession for certain goods shipped in Aug. last for this place, the value of which is about 300 or 350 dollars, and which have never come to hand, nor can I learn satisfactorily what has become of them, or of the said J. Parrish, or the said schooner Nancy, further than that she arrived in due season from Philadelphia at Norfolk. As here is apparently some foul play in this business, it becomes Captain Parrish as an honest man, to account for the delay.—And I request any person who may know his residence, to send me information thereof I moreover offer a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any person who will deliver the said packages to me in good order, or give such information as I may thereby obtain them.

JOHN HOPKINS.

THOMAS WHITE,

Has for SALE,

By WHOLESALE *or* RETAIL,
At his Store near Bowler's Tavern,
N. E. & W. I. Rum pr hhd.
Coffee per barrel
Sugar per ditto
Iron per ton
Nail Rods per ditto
Blister'd Steel
Soal Leather per hundred
Iron Shovels and Spades
Cotton Cards per Box
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20 l. Nails, per cask
Loaf Sugar
Shoes, Boots, &c. &c. &c.

Richmond, October 15, 1794. (tf

MARCUS ELCAN,

Adjoining the House of ROBERT MITCHELL *Esquire,—Has received,*

BROAD CLOTH,
COATINGS & CASIMERS,
DURANTS,
NANKEENS,
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS,
TICKLENBURG,
OIL-CLOTH,
WHITE LACE & EDGING,
BLACK ditto ditto.
RIBBONDS,
GENEVA IN CASES,
WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10.
GLASS TUMBLERS in Cases, &c.

Which he will sell by the piece or package, on moderate terms for CASH or TOBACCO.

Richmond, October 6, 1794.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

LOTTERY, No. 2.

For the IMPROVEMENT *of the* FEDERAL CITY.

THE PUBLIC are most respectfully acquainted, that the Drawing will commence on the 22d day of DECEMBER, 1794,—a REGULAR and AUTHENTICATED account of which will arrive at the Office for the SALE, REGISTERING, and EXAMINING of TICKETS, in Main-street opposite to Church-street, Norfolk—

Where Tickets and Shares of Tickets, viz. Halves, Quarters and Eighths, are selling in great variety on the most equitable terms.——Tickets & Shares Registered at One-Quarter of a Dollar each, and the earliest intelligence sent of their success per letter to any part of the Continent, or elsewhere.

OBSERVE,
BLANKS may GAIN.

DEMONSTRATION

For all Tickets Bought and Registered at this Office (before the Commencement of the Drawing) that may be drawn BLANKS, the possessor thereof shall receive on demand, *gratis*, a policy which will entitle the possessor to SIX WARRANTED UNDRAWN TICKETS, if the number of the said policy is the same as the Ticket that shall draw ANY PRIZE above 100 dollars.

TICKETS ONLY REGISTERED at this Office will receive one half of the above benefits.

N B. Tickets in the last Lottery Examined by the Managers lists and a checked numerical book.

☞ *PRIZES BOUGHT.*

TO BE RENTED,
And possession given immediately,

THE TENEMENT formerly occupied by Mr. Ichabod Hunter, adjoining the Columbia tavern.

JOHN MAYO.

Dec. 17, 1794.

A HANDSOME
BAY GELDING
FOR SALE. J. M.

FOR SALE,
An Elegant COACH,
With FOUR HARNESS.
Enquire of
WILLIAM DABNEY.

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1794.

JUST PUBLISHED, *and for sale at* S. Pleasants' *Printing Office,*

COMPLETE TABLES—Of DOLLARS, CENTS, &c.—Of the value of different Gold Coins in Dollars, Cents, &c. and in Pounds, Shillings and Pence, Virginia Currency, agreeably to an Act of Congress, passed the 9th of February, 1793

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE
The Virginia
ALMANACK
For the Year 1795.

BLANK BONDS
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions, continued and held for Halifax *county, on* Wednesday *the* 27*th of* August, 1794, *in the* 19*th year of the Commonwealth.*

JOSEPH HUGHES, complainant
AGAINST
MARY WILLIS, administratrix of all the goods and chattels of William Willis, deceased, Richard Willis, John Willis, Edward Willis, Sterling Willis, Drury Willis, Thomas Willis, Sherwood Willis, Wm. Hopwood and Ann his wife, John Allgood & Sarah his wife, & Elizabeth Daniel, infant and orphan of Thomas Daniel, and Elizabeth his wife, also deceased, Defendants. } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Richard Willis, John Willis, Edward Willis, Drury Willis, Thos. Willis, Sherwood Willis, William Hopwood and Ann his wife, John Allgood and Sarah his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of March court next, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of Difficult church in the parish of Antrim, in the county of Halifax, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse of said county.

A (copy) Teste,
W. THOMSON. D. C. H. C.

At a Quarterly Sessions Court, continued and held for Goochland *county, at the courthouse, on the* 20*th day of* November 1794.

PATRICK HENRY, acting Executor of ANNE CHRISTIAN, deceased, plaintiff; } In Chancery.
AGAINST
RICHARD TERRELL, defendant,

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of March court next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at Beaverdam church, in the parish of St. James Northam, and county of Goochland, on some sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse of said county.

(A copy) Teste,
W. MILLER, c. c.

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the commons of Manchester, on the 30th of November last, a SORREL MARE, two years old last spring, about four feet four or five inches high, has a hanging mane and switch tail, no brand that I know of, she has a scar under her left eye, where the flesh was tore, and has been very lately sewed up. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver the said mare to me in this place, and if the distance exceeds 40 miles. I will allow a reasonable compensation for travelling expenses SIMEON PECK.

Manchester, January 13, 1795. (w8)

TO BE RENTED, LEASED or SOLD a Tenement near the Capitol, and adjoining Doct Currie's, at present occupied by Mrs. Norvell.——For terms of Rent, apply to Mr. Thomas Norvell, at said house—For terms of Sale, apply to Mr. Marks Vandewall, at the Vendue Office, or to the subscriber near Richmond.

DANIEL VANDEWALL.

November 26 1794.

Richmond Brass-Foundery.

John Taylor,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that his preparations for Brass Founding is now in such order as to admit a certainty of supplying moderate demands in any branch of that business on the shortest notice, the best terms, and in a complete manner.

He farther begs leave to observe, that having for five years worked as a COPPERSMITH, in the house of Messrs. Green & Jackson, of Liverpool, he flatters himself that his acquaintance with that business, particularly in large and heavy work, is perfect—and being supplied with an assortment of strong Copper, he will engage to make four or five COPPER STILLS, with pewter worms and Swan necks, and to contain from 100 to 200 gallons.

N. B. The shape of the Stills is the English form, with broad bottoms. None need apply but those determined to have a good article, as all work delivered at the Foundery will be warranted.